Charges Filed by Admiral Meade and Counter Charges Made by Our Rep-

reseptative in Venezuela.

ABOUT GRESHAM

DON M. DICKINSON'S NAME MEN-TIONED FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Justice Jackson Reported to Favor the Income-Tax Law-States Which Owe Uncle Sam Over \$28,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-Seneca Hazelton, United States minister to Venezuela, in Washington, ostensibly on leave absence from his post, will not return to Venezuela. While Admiral was at Laguayra with his squadron with the United States legation at Caracas. What he saw there he made the subject of a special report to the Secretary of the Navy and the latter in turn is said to have regarded the matters contained therein as of sufficient importance to require its Immediate transmission to the State Department and thence it found its way to the President. The latter is said to have for the minister's sudden departure from Venezuela for Washington. Meade's report, according to persons who know what transpired at Laguayra, reflects severely on the sobrlety of the minister and asserts that the business of the legation, from the date when he took charge a year ago, has been conducted altogether by the secretary of the legation, Mr. Bartlemann, who has been stationed at Caracas for the past five years.

Mr. Hazelton arrived here Thursday and] has since been in consultation with State and Navy Department officials. He has desired to present his side of the case to Secretary Gresham, but, owing to the latter's sickness the conferences have been with Assistant Secretary Uhl. The Minister has asked for a copy of the charges made by Admiral Meads, but the department has not felt at tiberty to give them. Mr. Hazelton was at the State Department late this afternoon seeking a further consideration of his case. When seen by a reporter he said: "I wish to be entirely frank on this subject. I understand Admiral Meade has made a report containing serious charges against me, but I have not yet seen the report. It is doubtless due to the Admiral's feeling concerning events which happened during his recent visit to Venezuela. All did not go as smoothly as possible and the Admiral was much displeased with certain features of his visit. Before leaving Laguayra he stated that he would report that I was drunk at the retendered him. This and other things may explain the animus of the charges. When the Admiral was about to come to Caracas I received a telephone message announcing he would arrive at 2 o'clock the next day. With by secretary, Mr. Bartlemann, I at once made up a list be visited and invited to the reception to the Admiral. We went about from 4 until 10 p. m. delivering invitations. Again we were busy with the work until 1:30 p. m. the next day, so that when the Admiral arrived at 2 o'clock I was almost exhausted. President Crespo had designated 3 o'clock as the hour for calling on him. We accompanied the Admiral on his call to the President. Then we proceeded to call on the members of the Cabinet.

THE ADMIRAL WAS IMPATIENT. "After several of these calls had been made Admiral Meade grew impatient. He said it was improper for an admiral to be driving about making calls on the Cabinet. We had already made several calls, so I said to Admiral Meade that it would be serious reflection on those on whom he failed to call after having seen their colone of the Cabinet officers. This also irritated the Admiral, and he resented what he regarded as an undignified pro-He consented, however, to go through with the calls, although giving free expression to his criticism and disapproval. He declared that it was unusual for an ad-I had relied on the five years' experience of Mr. Bartlemann, my secretary, who said it was a local custom. Under the instructions of the State Department to ministers the local customs on questions of

etiquette are always to be observed. Another irritation occurred as to calling on the foreign ministers. It had been arranged that we should call on the ministers of Italy, Spain, Germany and other countries represented, and should invite them to the reception to the Admiral later. Mr. Bartlemann gave this as the usual custom But Admiral Meade positively declined to call on the foreign ministers. As a result were not seen and none of them attended the reception given to the Admiral. These things naturally had a tendency to anger the Admiral, and, as I have said, he threatened at Laguayra to make a report reflecting on me. As a matter of fact, I did everything I could to have his visit agreeable and duly honored. Contrary to reports, the Venezuelan government was not greatly impressed with the visit of Admiral Meade. He had expected the Cabinet to turn out to meet him. Two carriages were placed at his disposal, but this was not sufficient for his party, and I added another at my own expense Mr. Hazelton was asked as to the report

that his secretary, Mr. Bartlemann had done the work of the legation for the last 'I have been in constant attendance legation," said he, "being absent once-for four days-and then Mr. Bartlemann accompanied me, I wished to make his work as agreeable as possible, and as his compensation was meager, \$1,500 per year, while mine is \$7,500, I asked him o my house, where he was free from all expense, the only requirement being that he keep general track of affairs. giving these and further details with much frankness, Mr. Hazelton was asked the direct question:

"Have you resigned" "I have not as yet," said he. "Has the department asked for your res-"I am not at liberty to discuss that sub-

Mr. Hazelton was assured that from other ources it had been learned that his resignan had been called for. He answered that amounted to about that At the Venezuelan legation much surprise as expressed at the news of the trouble ver Minister Hazelton. No word had come from Venezuela as to the unpleasantness on the occasion of Admiral Meade's visit, and the legation here was not apprised that Mr. Hazelton's service had been other than

IF GRESHAM RETIRES

The State Department Portfolio Will

Be Given to Dickinson. WASHINGTON, May 11.-It can be stated on the authority of one of the parties directly concerned that reports of a change head of the State Department, by which Secretary Gresham will be succeeded by Don M. Dickinson, are not within the range of probability, provided Mr. Gresham's health improves, as it is expected it Should his health compel his withdrawal from the Cabinet later, Mr. Dickdoubtless, might be asked to accept the office. The present reports, however, are based on the fact that on Tuesday last Mr. Dickinson attended the Cabinet meeting in an informal capacity, as his personal relations with the President are such that he frequently joins the Cabinet circles. At that time Secretary Gresham was absent, his place being taken by Assistant Secretary of State Uhl. formerly of Michigan, and one of Mr. Dickinson's intimates. In this it is recalled that a Cabinet rtfolio was at the disposition of Mr. Dickinson when the present Cabinet was formed, and had he accepted it would have been as Secretary of State. Subsequently

he was commissioned by Mr. Cleveland to go to Chicago and invite Judge Gresham to take the secretaryship of state.

INDEBTED TO UNCLE SAM.

Twenty-Six States Owe \$28,101,033-Indiana's Share \$860,254. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- A very interesting question has been raised as to whether, in view of the depleted condition of the treasury, the twenty-six States of the Union, which, in 1837, received from the general government deposits amounting to over \$28,000,000, could not be made to refund. Early in 1836 Congress having refused to extend the charter of the Bank of the United States, found the government in possession of between forty and fifty millions of dollars for which it had no present need or suitable place for safe keeping. On June 23 of that year an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit, under certain specified conditions, all of this money, save \$5,000,000, with the States on their assuming the obligation of payment on demand. Sec-

tion 13 of the act read as follows: "And be it further enacted that the money which shall be in the treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of \$5,000,000, be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their treasurers or other competent authorities to receive the same on terms hereinafter specified, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to the treasurers or other competent authorities on receiva certificate of deposit therefor signed. * * * Which certificate shall express the usual and legal obligations and pledge the faith of the State for the safe keeping on repayment thereof, and every part thereof, and shall pledge the faith of States receiving the same whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of

should be made on the first day of January. April, July and October, 1837. Only the first three deposits, however, were made, that of October having been withheld. Three deposits were actually made, and the sum of money which each of twenty-six States received, as stated several annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury to have been as follows (cents omitted:) Maine, \$965,838; New Hampshire, Vermont, \$669,086; Massachusetts, Connecticut, \$764,670; Rhode Island, \$382,335; New York, \$4,014,520; Pennsylvania, \$2,867,514; New Jersey, \$764,670; Ohio, \$2,007,260; Indiana, \$860,254; \$477,919; Michigan, \$286,751; Delaware, \$286, 751; Maryland, \$955,838; Virginia, \$2,198,427; North Carolina, \$1,433,757; South Carolina, \$1,051,422; Georgia, \$1,051,422; Alabama, \$669,-086; Louisiana, \$477,919; Mississippi, \$382,-Tennessee, \$1,433,757; Kentucky, \$1,433, In his annual report for 1885 the United States Treasurer says: "That the 'fiction' that these deposits, amounting to \$28,101,-633, may some day become available has ceased to be held. It is a very singular fact that the records of the Treasury Department do not show that any demand has ever been made on the States for the repayment of this money. It seems to be the general opinion that an act of Congress would be necessary before steps could be taken to compel a repayment, but whether such an act will be passed through Con-gress is extremely doubtful, in view of the fact that the representatives of the twen-ty-six States in both houses would be interested in its defeat.

THE LAW MAY BE UPHELD. Straws That Indicate Justice Jackson

Favors the Income Tax. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The nine justices of the Supreme Court held a consultation at the Capitol to-day from 11 until 2 o'clock and there is every reason to believe that the result of the consultation was to reach a conclusion on the income tax question. It is presumed that the usual custom of the court will be followed and has been assigned the work of preparing the opinion of the court. The justices in the minority may each write a separate dissent or not, as each individually prefers. The consultations are held in secret and no announcement of the conclusion reached is ever made prior to promulgation from the bench, but some circumstances connected with the session rather point to the vote of Justice Jackson having been cast in favor of the constitutionality of the law. The principal reason for this statement is to be found in the fact that after the consultation of all the members of the court, the private conference was held between Justices White, Harlan and Brown, who were all in favor of the law at the previous hearing, and Justice Jackson. Chief Justice Fuller, the remaining justice who favored upholding the law in part, was not present. The manner of Justices Harlan and White, who were the most strenous supporters of the law in previous conferences, also led to the inference that they felt that they were in the majority. These incidental facts, of course, are by no means conclusive, but as straws they point to the upholding of the law. It is regarded as almost certain that the decision will be an-20. Justice Jackson, now that he has cast his vote, will not endanger his health by a further stay in Washington, but will leave next week, probably on Monday night, for his home a few miles outside of Nash-

Dairy Division Created. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- A dairy division has been created in the Bureau of Chemical Industry of the Agricultural Department, and Henry E. Alvord, now of Durham, N. H., has been appointed chief at \$2,500 a year. The object of the division is to collect and disseminate information about the dairy industry of the country, and the or-ganization probably will be effected on July 1. with a force comprising an assistant chief, at \$1,800 per annum, a bookkeeper and an accountant and a stenographer and available annually. Major Alvord is an ex-army officer, a native of Massachusetts, a former resident of both New York and Virginia, and ex-president of the Maryland Agricultural College.

Pauncefote Will Summer in England. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The departure of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, for Europe early next month is likely to result in the postponement of action on the proposed Bering sea commission of arbitration, the Venezuelan question and various other pending subjects in which the United States is concerned until the embassador returns in the fall. The Venezuelan correspondence may continue through the summer, but no decisive developments closing the question or bringing it to a crisis in which this country may be called on to act are expected until autumn. In the meantime Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, will also go away for the

Admiral Meade's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-Admiral Meade, who is in Washington, stopping at the Army and Navy Club, did not call at the Navy Department to-day. The Admiral's criticism on the administration, as published, are still the subject of much gos-sip in naval circles and there is considerable speculation as to the course that will be taken by the administration in the matter. Careful inquicy fails to show that any official action has yet been taken. If any preliminary steps have been taken, even to the extent of indicting a letter of inquiry to Admiral Meade, the department officials assert their ignorance of it and Sec-retary Herbert and Admiral Meade keep the

Gresham and Hitt Better. WASHINGTON, May 11.-To-night Mr.

Gresham is resting more quietly than during the morning, when improvement was retarded by an unexpected nervous excite-Mr. Hitt, who has been suffering from very serious attack of rheumatism, with complications affecting the heart and the

brain, is also somewhat better this even-

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The May number of the postal guide has just been issued. It shows that thirty-seven new offices were established in Indiana from Dec. 1, 1894,

Second Assistant Postmaster-general Neilson will visit New Orleans next week to look up the possibilities of putting a series of postoffice cars on the street railways of the city. After his return he will go to New York to confer with the street-car officials in regard to a similar service there.

Goebel Not Indicted.

CINCINNATI, O., May 11.-After devoting three days to the examination of witnesses in the case of Senator William Goebel for killing John L. Sandford, the wealthy banker, the grand jury at Covington, Ky., to-day concluded its work without reporting any indictment against the Senator. No indictments were returned against the pool rooms, as had been unofficially announced.

HE TELLS DENVERITES THAT A GREAT BATTLE IS TO BE FOUGHT,

That Free Coinage Is the Stake, and that This Country Is Able to Maintain Its Own Monetary System.

HE WANTS NO COMPROMISE

DEMOCRATS MUST UNLOAD CLEVE-LAND OR THE PARTY WILL SINK.

Senator Mitchell Urges Oregon Republicans to Indorse Silver-lowa White-Metal Dems Organizing.

DENVER, Col., May 11.-Hon. Richard P. Bland, the Missouri ex-Congressman. opened his Colorado lecture tour in this city to-night. An audience that filled the spacious Broadway Theater greeted the silver champion, who was introduced by Senator Teller. "I have chosen for my subject," said Mr. Bland after acknowledging his reception, "the fight of twenty years in Congress for the free coinage of silver and the fight yet to come. The losses you silver producers have sustained on account of the demonetization of silver are not to be compared with the losses of the farmers of Missouri in the fall of prices of farms consequent, as we believe, on the demonetization of silver."

Mr. Bland prefaced his review of twenty years' battle for silver with an account of the manner in which its demonetization was accomplished and gold established as the unit of value by the act of 1873. "While it is evident," he said, "from the manner in which this revolution in our monetary system was accomplished it was done in an indirect and stealthy manner, yet it was the most important and far-reaching legislation on money ever enacted by our government." He said the free coinage bill of 1877, which was vetoed by President Hayes, was voted for by Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, now Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Foster, of Ohio, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Harrison's administration; Mr. Herbert, now Secretary of the Navy; Mr. McKinley, now Governor of Ohio; Mr. Mills, of Texas, now Senator from that State, and Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, now interstate-commerce commissioner. "The fact," said Mr. Bland, "that most of these gentlemen, if not all of them, have changed their views on this question should be attributed to the uncertainty of human nature and the action of public men, for surely the necessity of silver restoration is as meritorious and urgent now as it was

"in all the great battles in Congress on the silver question the Southern people, while enthusiastic for silver, have had that sympathy and enthusiasm clouded with the dread of force bills or federal interference with their local self-government. Fortunately, however, in the great battle over the force bill in the Senate the Senators from the West, and especially of the gold and silver mining States, in their opposition to this measure, which resulted in its final overthrow and defeat, have given assurance to the people of the South that their poltical reliance, both for safety of home government and their prosperity on economic questions, point to the West. The day has now come when war issues can no longer dominate our politics. The battle of the standard is the greatest battle to be fought in this coun-

try and the world over. This country of ours, of forty-four independent States and other vast Territories, with over seventy billions of wealth and with a population of seventy millions of people, increasing at the rate of more than a million annuany, is strong enough to maintain its own monetary system, to open the mints to the free coinage of gold and silver, and thus again restore, not only to of things by which gold and silver, circulated side by side, aided and supported each other in giving labor employment and effecting the exchange of commerce. to the fact that heretofore no President of the United States since 1873 has been a friend of silver. The battle to be fought and the all important point to gain is to secure a President who will sign a freecoinage bill if sent to him, and will not use the power and patronage of his office to the contrary, win recommend such legislation. If we can once secure such a President, the battle is won. 10 this point all our energies in the future must be di-

"It is not my purpose and would be out of place in a nonpartisan lecture or speech of this character to incicate how that end may be brought about furtner than to express the hope that every true friend of the free coinage of silver will make a firm resolve to stand to it, that he will not support in any manner a presidential candidate, no matter how nominated, or on what party platform he stands, unless that platform and candidate give assurance of

silver restoration. Bland Wants No Concessions. DENVER, Col., May 11.-Hon, Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, said in an interview, to-day, that in his opinion nothing can prevent a victory for the silver forces in the presidential election next year. "The time has come," he said, "when no concessions, no compromise, no trifling will be permitted. The Democratic party must throw Cleveland overboard or go to destruction. I am a Democrat, and believe that the members of that party will be strong enough to down Cleveland, officeholders and all. If the Democratic party does not put up a free-silver man and come out squarely for free silver it will disappear as a polit-

AN OREGON SILVERITE. Senator Mitchell Wants Republican

Clubs to Indorse Free Coinage. PORTLAND, Ore., May 11.-A morning paper publishes a personal letter from Senator John L. Mitchell, to Secretary of State Harrison R. Kincaid, in which the Senator expresses the hope that the State convention of Young Men's Republican Clubs, to be held in this city May 22, will adopt a resolution on the money question. In view of the fact that Senator Mitchell is one of the ablest leaders of the Republican party in this State and the recognized leader of the silver faction, his opinions and desires will carry weight with the convention. In part Senator Mitchell's letter is as follows:

"It certainly must be gratifying to you and I am sure it is to me, to see the headway the silver sentiment is making throughout the country. It seems to have become cyclonic. People are beginning to understand the question. They are just coming to realize how their interests have been murdered for the past few years by the enforcement of the single gold standard and appreciation of gold, which is going up at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum all the time, thus depressing the price of every commedity in the same proportion. I hope the Republican State Club Association. when it meets at Portland, May 22, will speak out boldly and fearlessly on this noney question. The leaders of the Republican party now 'n the East are beginning to realize for the first time that they cannot win the next fight with a straddlebug resolution on the money question in the

Silver Movement in Iowa. DES MOINES, Ia., May 11 .- A call for a State silver conference in this city, June 8, has just been issued by about forty wellknown Democrats, headed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Bestow. The call says: "It can no longer be doubted that a concerted effort is being put forth by a powerful minority within both the Republican and the Democratic parties to foist on the country the class doctrine of gold monometallism, as distinguished from the genuine bimetallism contemplated by the Constitution and advocated by the Democracy since the birth of the party. This movement is backed primarily by the money lenders of Europe, and secondarily by the class interests in this country that have grown up under vicious legislation. Their forces, comparatively few in number, but working in perfect harmony for a central purpose, have perfected their plans to control the temporary and permanent organization of the State convention to be held in Marshallcontemplated by the Constitution and ad-

European financiers and the Wall-street bankers. Let us face the issue like true Democrats and acquit ourselves like men, giving our adversaries no cause for just complaint, but let it be a fight to a finish. This is no time for shirking, no time for silly or disgraceful compromises on vital issues; the welfare of the party for years to come is at stake."

VETERANS NOT SO ANXIOUS.

An Indication at the Pension Office of Better Times.

The pension office has nearly completed the quarterly payment of pensions for this district. Up to last evening \$2,349,664.19 had been distributed. There are 72,047 persons in this district drawing pensions, and, with all this number to attend to, the office reports very few mistakes. The office notes one thing and that is that pensioners do not display the anxiety to draw their money which they did last year, which is taken as an indication that times are growing better. A year ago numerous complaints were heard after each pension day of veterans being defrauded in the cashing of checks, but very few of these complaints are now heard, which is due to the serv-ices of some of the old soldiers who are present each pension day to give directions and advice to those less fortunate with information than they.

INDIANA'S FAVOR

ALL HOOSIER POSITIONS ON CHICK-AMAUGA FIELD SETTLED.

Commission Returns from South-Monuments of the Different Regiments and Batteries Located.

The Chickamauga commission, General

Hunter, Bloomington; General Carnahan, Indianapolis; Judge McConnell, Logansport; Capt, Milton Garrigus, Kokomo; Capt. Geo. H. Puntenney, Rushville; Col. W. M. Cockrum, Oakland City; Col. R. M. Johnson, Elkhart; Capt. M. M. Thompson, Fort Wayne; Capt. M. M. Justus and Capt. W. P. Herron, Crawfordsville, has returned, having spent nearly the whole of the past week on the Chickamauga battlefield. The object of the trip was to locate all the positions not previously located. All the positions previously in doubt were settled in favor of the Indiana claims, the decisions being made by the United States board. The commission went over the entire field with the board and verified the positions. All the Indiana officers with the commission also agreed relative to the position which their regiments or batteries occupied The line held by General Gross has been cleared up east of the Kelly field.

ments and batteries were located: Regiments, Eighty-eighth, Forty-second. Eightysixth, Forty-fourth, One-hundred-and-first ond, Fifty-eighth, Eighty-first, Seventy-fifth Thirty-fifth, Sixty-first, Thirty-seventh Thirty-ninth. Batteries, Eleventh, Seventh Fifth, Nineteenth, Eighth. General Carnahan has the exact positions given to each one of these commands for their monuments. The exact locations of the monuments of the other commands will be designated at a meeting held in this city May 21, and members of these commands are requested to be present thereat. As far as focated, the representatives of regiments are satisfied with the locations of their mon-

At the meeting of the board at the Park Hotel, Chickamauga battlefield, it was de-cided, after a careful investigation, to build the Indiana monuments of Indiana stone General Carnahan and Judge McConnell were directed to make a special request of the United States commissioners that the use of Indiana stone be authorized. The request was granted, approved and filed with the War Department. General Stewart, the Confederate on the national board, believes that States which have suitable stone should be permitted to use them. General Boynton also heartily favors the

The Ohio monuments are all up. They are of granite, and a large number have battle scenes in bronze on the sides, and each has a bronze seal of the State. Each Indiana monument will be marked by a bronze State seal about a foot in diameter if the commission can have its way. Each Ohio monument cost from \$1,500 to \$2,500. granite markers six feet long, half on the ground, about fifteen inches square, on which is the name of the regiment and the date and hour it was engaged on that line. The Indiana commission have marked for each Indiana regiment from two to six po-

sitions, at which markers similar to those of Ohio will be set. In no State is the erection of these monuments more important than to Indiana. While the State did not have so many regiments in the battle. Indiana lost more men in killed and wounded than any other State. Some of these regiments occupied the most important positions on the field. The position, for instance, held by Gen. M. C. Hunter's Eighty-second Regiment, on the east slope of Snodgrass hill, is the first point occupied by Gen. Thomas, Sunday, from whence he derived the title, "The Rock of Chickamauga.'

Memorial Day Orator. Post Commander A. D. Miller, of the comnittee on Memorial day orator, has been notified of the acceptance of Hon. Washington Gardner, Secretary of the State of Michigan, to deliver the oration in this city on Memorial day. He is a prominent Grand Army man and is highly spoken of as an

orator for such occasions. UPPER FLOOR GAVE WAY.

Krng, Reynolds & Co. Will Lose a Quantity of Spices.

The floors of the building at Nos. 31 and 33 West Maryland street, occupied by the wholesale grocery establishment of Krag, Reynolds & Co., fell with a crash yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock. Fortunately there was no one in that portion of the building at the time, but a large quantity of spices which was stored on the upper floors was ruined. The part of the build ing in which the accident occurred is a three-story structure in the rear of the main building, and was built adjoining the main building, but with separate walls. In it were the spice mills, which occupied the third floor, the second floor being used for storage and packing, while the engines occupied the first. The second and third loors gave way in the middle, falling with their contents to the first, although the walls were uninjured. The gas in the en gines was immediately shut off, and thus a fire was prevented. It was almost an accident that there was no one in the building at the time, as several men are empleyed n the packing room and to operate the spice mills. The damage was about \$300. The dropping of the floors was probably caused by the constant vibrations of the machinery on the third floor, which has continued for a number of years. The building was owned by M. L. Hare. After the accident Building Inspector Pendergast examined the building adjoining the wrecked building on the west, and con-demned it as unsafe. It is occupied as a stable by the owner, M. L. Hare.

She Died from Natural Causes. Coroner Castor has decided that the death of Kate Southern, which, it was intimated, had been the result of an assault a week ago, was due to natural causes. A post mortem examination was held by Dr. Bigger. Benjamin Hibben was arrested several days ago for assaulting the woman and his trial has been set for the 17th. The coroner says his assault had nothing to do with

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